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For a longer trip, the route up the Spray River valley past the Spray Lakes, over Mt. Assinaboine Divide, is well worth investigation. While the first day's journey is rather uninteresting from the denseness of the woods, the trip after that is a rare treat. The scenery from a camp on the north side of the Assinaboine Divide is perhaps the best within reach, especially the sunrise on the snowfields. The mountain, with its shoulders and peaks, shows out so distinctly and clearly that it completely dominates the landscape. The divide is at an altitude of about 7000 feet and furnishes a typical mountain flora. The spongy ground and stream banks and the mountains to the north, which are easily climbable, present an alpine flora that I hope later to describe in connection with an account of the Simpson Pass. In fact, the whole region is fine camping country. This trip, however, since it is expensive and means camping in the open, may not appeal to many. They may be sure that the easier, shorter trips near Banff will furnish enough botanical booty to prevent all disappointment at not being able to go further afield.

CRAIGMYLE, ALBERTA.

LICHENS OF THE MOUNT MONADNOCK REGION, N. H.—NO. 6

THOMAS DURFEE

Under the direction of Dr. R. Heber Howe, Jr., I am continuing the publication of this list, in which the following genera have already been published by Dr. Howe: *Ramalina, Cetraria, Evernia, Usnea, Alectoria, Teloschistes, Parmelia, Physcia, Pyxine, Baeomyces, Stereocaulon, and Cladonia.*

Genus: *Gyrophora* Ach.

123. *Gyrophora Dillenii* (Tuck.) Arn. Four specimens; three fertile and one sterile.

124. *Gyrophora Muhlenbergii* Ach. var. *alpina* (Tuck.). Ten specimens; eight fertile and two sterile. Three specimens labeled *pennsylvanica* belong here.

125. *Gyrophora erosa* (Web.) Ach. One specimen, fertile.

126. *Gyrophora hyperborea* (Hoffm.) Ach. Seven specimens, including one from Mt. Carrigan. All these are sterile.

Genus: *Umbilicaria* (Hoffm.) Fw.

127. *Umbilicaria pustulata papulosa* Tuck. Four specimens, all fertile. Two are labeled *pustulata*, one *papulosa*, and one is unlabeled.

CONCORD, MASS.

ODONTOSCHISMA MACOUNII IN ICELAND

A. LEROY ANDREWS

At the time of publication of Evans's paper on this species and its North American allies,[1] it was known from several localities in northern North America, from Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Norway. Since then its range has been extended by a single locality in Scotland,[2] several in Sweden,[3] and in Siberia,[4] also in the Alps.[5] As another link in the chain of its circumpolar distribution Iceland is of passing interest. It was found during the summer of 1914 (July 18) in a single locality near Reykjavík. This city is situated on a small peninsula which runs a short distance further to the northwest terminating in a point Grótta with lighthouse. The point is cut off as an island at high tide. Nearer the city rises a slight hill, itself perhaps at one time an island, at any rate at high tide. It is strewn with fragments of rock like the other glaciated low hills about the city and shows also outcroppings of the preglacial doleritic lava characteristic of the immediate region. Among several interesting bryophytes which had established themselves here was the *Odontoschisma* growing in small quantity mixed with other hepatics and mosses on the ground about a large rock. Though considerable search was made in various other localities no further trace of the plant was found (in fact, no other *Odontoschisma* of any species), so that it is evidently not common in Iceland.

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[1] Bot. Gaz., XXXVI, 321ff. 1903; cf. also Bryhn, Bryophyta in itinere polari Norvagorum secundo collecta, 42f. 1906.

As to the specific worth of this plant as separate from *O. denudatum* Husnot has recently[6] expressed doubts. Without being able to contribute anything to the discussion of this question I would only record my impression that the two species are easily distinguished both in the field and under the microscope.[7]

ITHACA, N. Y.

THE USNEAS OF THE WORLD, 1752-1912

With Citations, Type Localities, Original Descriptions, and Keys

Part II.—South America

[*Concluded*]

R. HEBER HOWE, JR.

9. *Usnea Bornmuelleri* var. *brasiliensis* Zahlbr.

"inter Faxina et Apiahy," "Prov. Sao Paulo."

(Denksch. math. naturw. Klasse kaiserl. Akad. Wissen. **83**. 187. 1914.)

"Thallus subprocumbens, subochraceo-vel sulfereo-lutescens, opacus, ramis primariis teretibus, usque *2mm* crassis, parce et leviter articulatis, minute papillosis, dichotome et sympodialiter ramosis, ramulis curvatis vel uncinatis, sorediis sat crebris pallidioribus, parvis, fere verruculiformibus, demum pulverulentis et hinc inde confluentibus ornatis, spinulis haud evolutis; strato myelohyphico albo, laxo, KHO e flavo mox ferrugineo, J vix lutescente." l. c.

Type in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Vienna.

Usnea Ceruchis Montg. (Amer. Sci. Nat. Bot. **2**: 368–369. 1834.)
=*Ramalina ceruchis* Ach.

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[2] Macvicar, Handbook of British Hepatics, 301. 1912.

[3] Arnell & Jensen, Moose des Sarekgebietes, I, 78f. 1907.

[4] Arnell, Zur Moosflora des Lena-Tales, 14. 1913.

[5] K. Müller in Rabenhorst, Kryptogamenflora, VI, 2, 225. 1913

[6] Revue bryologique, XLI, 71ff. 1914.

[7] *O. denudatum* has been reported from a single station in Iceland.